

# The Alamogordo News.

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PRICE 5 CENTS

## FIRST CONVENTION OF WOMEN'S CLUB

To be Held at Las Cruces Monday and Tuesday Next

MUSICAL BY THE LAS CRUCES MUSIC CLUB

The following is the Programme for the First Convention of Women's Clubs of New Mexico, to be held in Las Cruces, March 13 and 14, 1911:

Monday Morning

10:30 Convention called to order by federation secretary

Executive Session

Temporary Organization

Intermission

Monday Afternoon

1:30 Address of welcome on behalf of Women's Clubs—Mrs. George Frenger

1:45 Address of welcome on behalf of Las Cruces—Mayor R. L. Young

2:15 Address

2:45 Address on Federation—Mrs. Philip W. Moore

3:30 Executive Session

Permanent Organization

Intermission

Monday Evening

8:30 Reception to Mrs. Moore and Delegates by the Wednesday Club and Woman's Improvement Association.

Tuesday Morning

9:00 Executive Session

10:15 Automobile Ride

Intermission

Tuesday Afternoon

1:30 Executive Session

Intermission

Tuesday Evening

8:30 Musical by Las Cruces Music Club in honor of Mrs. Moore and visiting Club Women.

### Interesting Facts for Irrigators

A tank 42x42 ft. and 50 in. deep will irrigate 2 acres with 1 in. of water.

A tank 30x30 ft. and 48 1/2 in. deep will irrigate one acre with 1 in. of water.

A tank 42x42 ft. and 50 in. deep holds 1470 1/2 barrels of water.

A tank 30x30 ft. and 48 1/2 in. deep holds 735 1/4 barrels of water. 10 gallons a minute and 8 hours a day (24 hours) will take 9 days to fill a tank 42x42 ft. and 50 in. deep.

13 1/8 gallons a minute and 8 hours a day (24 hours) will take 7 days to fill a tank 42x42 ft. and 50 in. deep.

An 8 ft. mill with an 8 in. stroke and a 3 1/2 in. cylinder will pump 808 gallons of water an hour with wells 25 ft. deep.

An 8 ft. mill with a 6 in. stroke and a 3 1/2 in. cylinder will pump 606 gallons of water an hour with wells 25 ft. deep.

An 8 ft. mill with a 6 in. stroke and a 4 in. cylinder will pump 792 gallons of water an hour with wells 25 ft. deep.

A 10 ft. mill with an 8 in. stroke and a 5 in. cylinder will pump 1428 gallons of water an hour with wells 25 ft. deep.

8 gallons a minute and 8 hours a day will water five acres with 1 in. of water a month.

8 gallons a minute and 8 hours a day will water 3 acres with 20 in. of water a year.—E. W. Boles in Bard City News.

Judge E. R. Wright has rented Mrs. W. H. Gleason's residence on New York Ave. and will soon take possession.

## IRRIGATION AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT

In New Mexico. Approximately 750,000 Acres to be Irrigated

WATER AVAILABLE FOR 4,000,000 ACRES NOW

Department of Territorial Engineer

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

March 4, 1911.

Editor of Alamogordo News,

Alamogordo, N. M.

Dear Sir:—

Believing your readers would be interested in a few general statistics regarding irrigation and road development in the Territory, I am sending herewith a short article which shows some progress along the above lines.

Very respectfully,  
Charles D. Miller,  
Territorial Engineer.

It is estimated that there are approximately 750,000 acres of irrigated land in New Mexico. It has been previously estimated that there was water supply for 2,000,000 acres but from compilations recently made by this office assumed that there is at least water available for 4,000,000 acres. The following statement taken from water records have been collected on seven streams, and will substantiate the above statement:

| Streams               | Acres-Feet |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Animas at Farmington  | 804,500    |
| Canadian at Logan     | 974,340    |
| Rio Grande at Buckman | 158,918    |
| Mimbres               | 7,285      |
| Pecos at Carlsbad     | 438,867    |
| San Juan river        | 2,050,000  |
|                       | 5,719,000  |

6,000,000 acre feet is sufficient quantity to cover the entire Territory of New Mexico 0.9 inches in depth. The above statement of 4,000,000 acres is therefore conservative owing to the fact that a number of streams in the western portion of the Territory have not been included, also high run-offs for the White Mountain and Alamogordo drainage basin. In connection with the stream flow records and river profile it is estimated that there is 500,000 H. P. as yet undeveloped in this Territory. \$7,000 is being spent annually by the Territory in collecting official records on the water resources of New Mexico. This work is being carried on under the most up to date methods, using the most important stations. The Friez automatic gages, of which there are 13 now in operation and 5 Bristol automatic gages. In this important work New Mexico ranks as high as any other state east of the slope of the Rocky Mountains. Three hydrographic surveys for the adjudication of water rights have been completed, namely: The Black, Hondo and Rayado rivers.

Under the provisions of the Carey Act acceptance passed by the 1909 Legislature, there have been two segregations practically made amounting to 20,000 acres, 10,000 acres by the Lake Charette Reservoir and Ditch Co., Springer, New Mexico, and 10,000 acres by the Oasis Development Co., Artesia, New Mexico. It is expected that 150,000 acres will be segregated under the provisions of this law within the year of 1911.

Under the provisions of the

## "FAMOUS ANTELOPE GREEN TEA" WILL MAKE COUNTY FAMOUS

Harvesting and Marketing Native Tea Big Industry

Messrs. Akers and Brownfield Launch New Enterprise

Otero county has an industry which is as yet little known, unexplored as to possibilities, and altogether unexploited. It is the harvesting and marketing of the plant which is generally called "native tea" by those few who know anything of the plant.

The men who are organizing this new business are E. E. Akers and James Brownfield, Jr., both of Orange. They are making plans to put the product on the market to be used both as a beverage and a tonic. Aside from its fine flavor as a beverage, the tea has excellent medicinal properties. The plant at Orange has been equipped with the necessary machinery and is ready to begin operations. The plant as it is now equipped, has a capacity of six tons an hour. The machine used for the cutting of the tea will use steam for power and has adjustable knives which turn out the tea in lengths varying from one quarter of an inch to one and one quarter inches in length. The work is being left up now, pending the receipt of the letters of patent from the U. S. patent office, covering the trade marked label which will be used on the packages. Lithographed labels will be used, which will show a full-fledged antelope and will bear the trade name: "The Famous Antelope Green Tea."

Mr. Akers says that arrangements have been made to put

the tea on the market without delay, as soon as the letters of patent are received. Mr. Brownfield is now getting ready to go to Kansas City where the general sales office will be maintained. He will remain in Kansas City in charge of that office.

There is practically an inexhaustible supply of this tea growing in the southern end of Otero county and the upper end of El Paso county. It is an ever-green and grows to a height varying from twelve to forty eight inches. It is said that this plant grows nowhere else in the United States, which of course makes its value all the greater. The harvest sometimes averages as high as one hundred tons to one hundred and sixty acres.

The railroad shipping point for this company will be Sierra Blanco, which is a junction of the Southern Pacific and Texas and Pacific railroads. Sierra Blanco is sixty four miles from Orange, and the shipments will have to be freighted overland, as no railroad facilities are had. Mr. Akers believes this is a business which is without limit as to possibilities. The News hopes that it is. Mr. Akers has been a resident of New Mexico for a great many years. He is United States commissioner at Orange and has the contract for handling the United States mail over the star route between Orange and Sierra Blanco. Mr. Brownfield was born and raised in New Mexico.

irrigation district law, two projects have been formulated and are now doing construction work. Orchard District Irrigation Co., of Aztec, New Mexico, 12,000 acres. Las Vegas Irrigation District, Las Vegas, New Mexico was for 15,000 acres. In spite of general conditions of irrigation bonds throughout the country, securities of this character in New Mexico have proven acceptable to Eastern capitalists.

Active construction work has been commenced on the Rio Grande Elephant Butte project of the U. S. Reclamation Service which covers 180,000 acres of land and stores 8,000,000 acre feet per annum and will cost approximately \$10,000,000 when completed. Final completion estimated in about seven years. This project covers 110,000 acres of land in New Mexico, in the Mesilla, Rinco and Palomas valleys.

There have been filed in the office of the Territorial Engineer since January 1st, 1909 to February 1st, 1911, 300 applications for permits to appropriate public water; 242 have been for irrigation purposes and cover approximately 1,000,000 acres of land, (this one million acres of land is additional to acreage applied for prior to January 1st, 1909) and 67 have been for power, mining, milling, etc. purposes. The amount of H. P. covers approximately 100,000 which is also additional to those previously ap-

plied for.

The construction of good permanent highways has become very popular in the Territory under the provisions of the Good Roads law passed by the 1909 Legislature. From the period of time between March 19th, 1909 and the present, there have been constructed and open to traffic 225 miles of public road, distributed as follows:

| Roads constructed    | Miles |
|----------------------|-------|
| Roswell-Carrizozo    | 95    |
| Silver City-Mogollon | 74    |
| Santa Fe-Algodones   | 40    |
| State Line to Raton  | 10    |
| Deming               | 5     |
|                      | 225   |

Roads repaired and partially constructed

| Roads being constructed | Miles |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Raton-Las Vegas         | 100   |
| Santa Fe-Las Vegas      | 75    |
|                         | 175   |

| Roads surveyed      | Miles |
|---------------------|-------|
| Socorro-Magdalene   | 25    |
| Santa Fe-Santa Cruz | 28    |
|                     | 53    |

| Roads inspected   | Miles |
|-------------------|-------|
| Farmington-Gallup | 100   |
| Santa Fe-Taos     | 80    |
|                   | 180   |

Alamogordo-Cloudercroft 20 220  
Convicts have been used on the Silver City-Mogollon, Santa Fe-Albuquerque, Las Vegas-Mora and Santa Fe canon roads; all other work has been done by paid labor. Two camps of convicts are now being maintained and two camps of paid labor.

## FAULTY LEVELING CAUSE POOR CROPS

More Failures on Irrigated Land From This Cause

MACHINERY NEEDED IS SIMPLE INDEED

More crop failures on the irrigated lands of New Mexico may be traced to faulty leveling than to any other cause under the control of the farmer. Poorly leveled lands are expensive to irrigate, both with regard to the amount of water and the amount of labor required; and in addition, the plants in the different parts of the field are so unequally watered that unsatisfactory crops are the result. The machinery necessary for leveling on the small farm is simple and inexpensive, and should be kept, in order that all spare time of men and teams can be used to the best advantage. On the small farm all that is necessary is a small Fresno scraper, a plow, and a plank drag.

In leveling, the first thing to do is to decide just how the land can be put into shape by moving the least amount of dirt. A good way to begin is to set stakes to represent borders, and see how they may be located in order to obtain the best results. It is not necessary that an entire field should be level, but only that the soil within a border be so; and each border may drop lower or rise higher than the one adjoining, without any serious inconvenience in either seeding or harvesting. Borders should not be spaced too wide. Forty-five to sixty feet will be a good width if the field is at all sloping; and it is best to make them more than 100 feet apart, even when the land is level. Locate each border definitely, and mark it by throwing up a couple of furrows, or in any other way that is convenient. Then beginning at the high end of the field, work out the first border, taking all excess dirt from the high places and spreading it where needed in the low places. In sandy soils the borders should not be more than 200 or 300 feet in length, but on clay soils no limit need be set for the length. For the location of the borders, especially if they are long, it is almost necessary that a level be used. These may be purchased for about \$18 to \$20. Permanent borders should be built at the time of leveling. These should be just high enough to control the movement of water, and should be wide enough to prevent any danger of their being dragged down by machinery or washed down by the running water. A convenient and very satisfactory way to build such borders is to drag up the dirt with a scraper and deposit it along the lines of the border; where it should be smoothed into the desired shape. If the borders are built with a broad base and slowly sloping sides, crops can be grown along the sides and top without any difficulty. The base of such borders should not be less than eight to ten feet wide. After all borders and the checks or cross borders, are complete, it is best to go over each section of the field and true up all slight inequalities that may have been missed in the first leveling.

(continued on page four)

## TWO COURTS IN SESSION HERE DURING WEEK

Hearings in Both the Federal and District Courts.

TWO IMPORTANT CASES HAVE BEEN DECIDED

Both the United States and the district court for Otero county have been in session in Alamogordo this week. Both were convened Monday, with Judge Edward R. Wright presiding.

The United States court was a session adjourned from the November, 1910 term. Captain D. J. Leahy, United States district attorney and W. R. Forbes, United States deputy marshal, represented the government. There have been no jury trials. The regular spring term of the United States court for the Sixth District, will be convened in Alamogordo on the fourth Monday in May.

The district court for Otero county will remain in session all the week for the hearing of civil cases and all other cases which do not require jury trials. Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, district attorney, represented the territory in the cases which were argued.

There were two decisions of general interest. One was the indictment of several forest reserve officers, the indictment alleging "unlawfully driving cattle from their accustomed range." The indictment was dated September 14, 1910, and was quashed. The other decision was on an indictment dated December 3, 1909, charging Mark B. Thompson, a former district attorney, with "malfeasance in office." This indictment also was quashed. H. B. Holt of Las Cruces, represented Mr. Thompson.

Among the other attorneys present at these sessions of court were R. F. Feagans assistant to the solicitor general, Albuquerque; J. Frank Curns, Santa Fe; H. B. Hamilton, Capitán; George B. Barber, Lincoln; George B. Estes, El Paso.

### Delightful Dancing Party

The young people enjoyed a delightful dancing party at the pretty home of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Gilbert Tuesday evening. The guest of honor was Marshall Parker, forest ranger, who is down from the forest reserve at Sargent Seep in the Guadalupe for the week.

Dancing was enjoyed until a late hour and punch was served. The following ladies and gentlemen were present: Mrs. Edith Flint, The Misses Myrtle Lewis, Nelle Drake, Joanne Murphy, Olive Thomas, Hazel Shelton, Daisy Murphy, Fern Beecher, and Celesta Lewis. Messrs. Clarence Hunter, Logan Meeks, Emmett Hancock, Howard Beecher, Frank Pollak, Lon Buck, Marshall Parker, Benj. Hancock, and Frank Stanley.

### Advertised Letters List

List of Advertised Letters for the week ending March 9, 1911 Alamogordo, N. M., Postoffice. Parker, Sidney. Schuyler, B. S. Shephard, Maxey.

When calling for above letters please say Advertised and pay one cent.

J. M. Hawkins, P. M.